

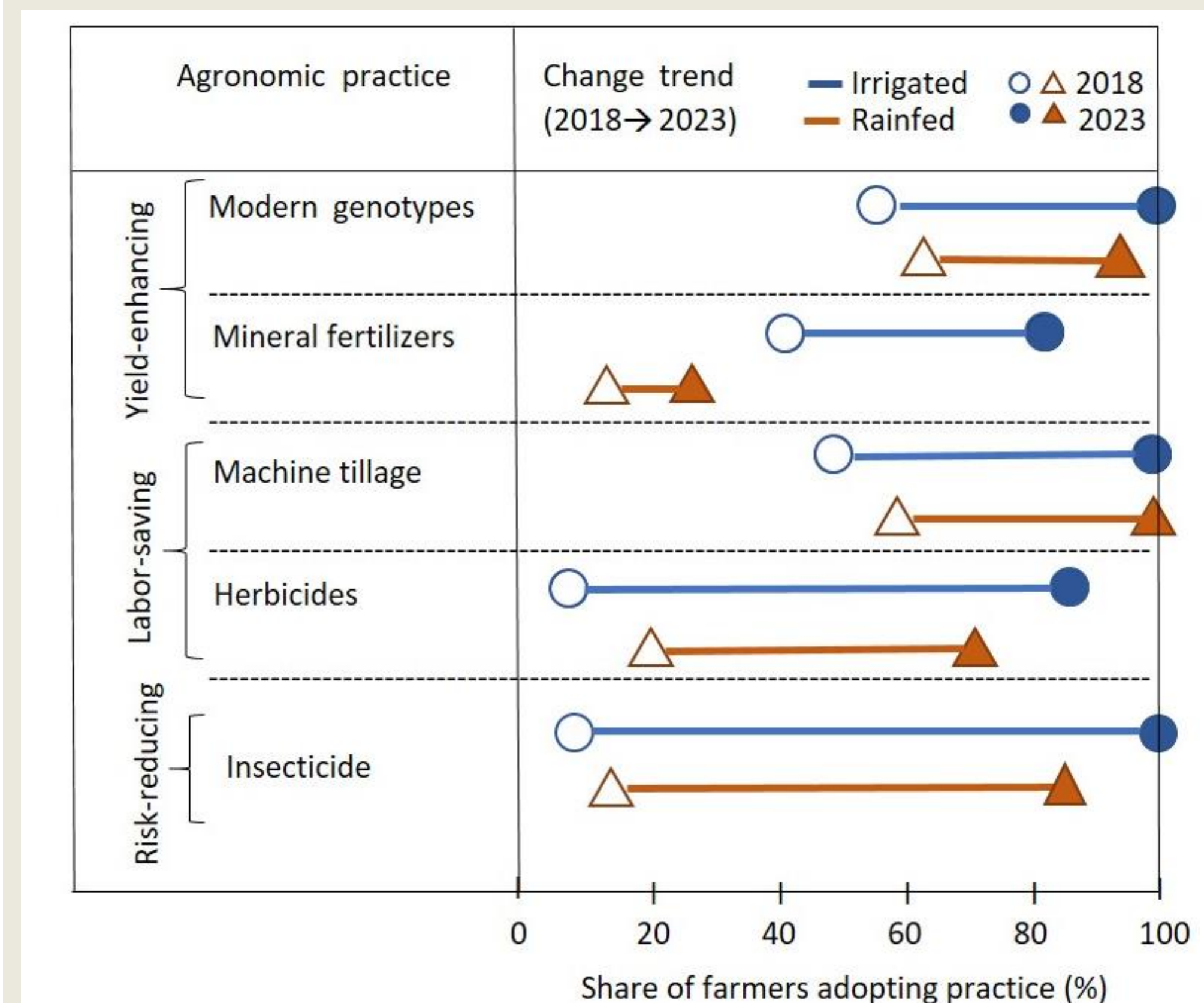


## Introduction

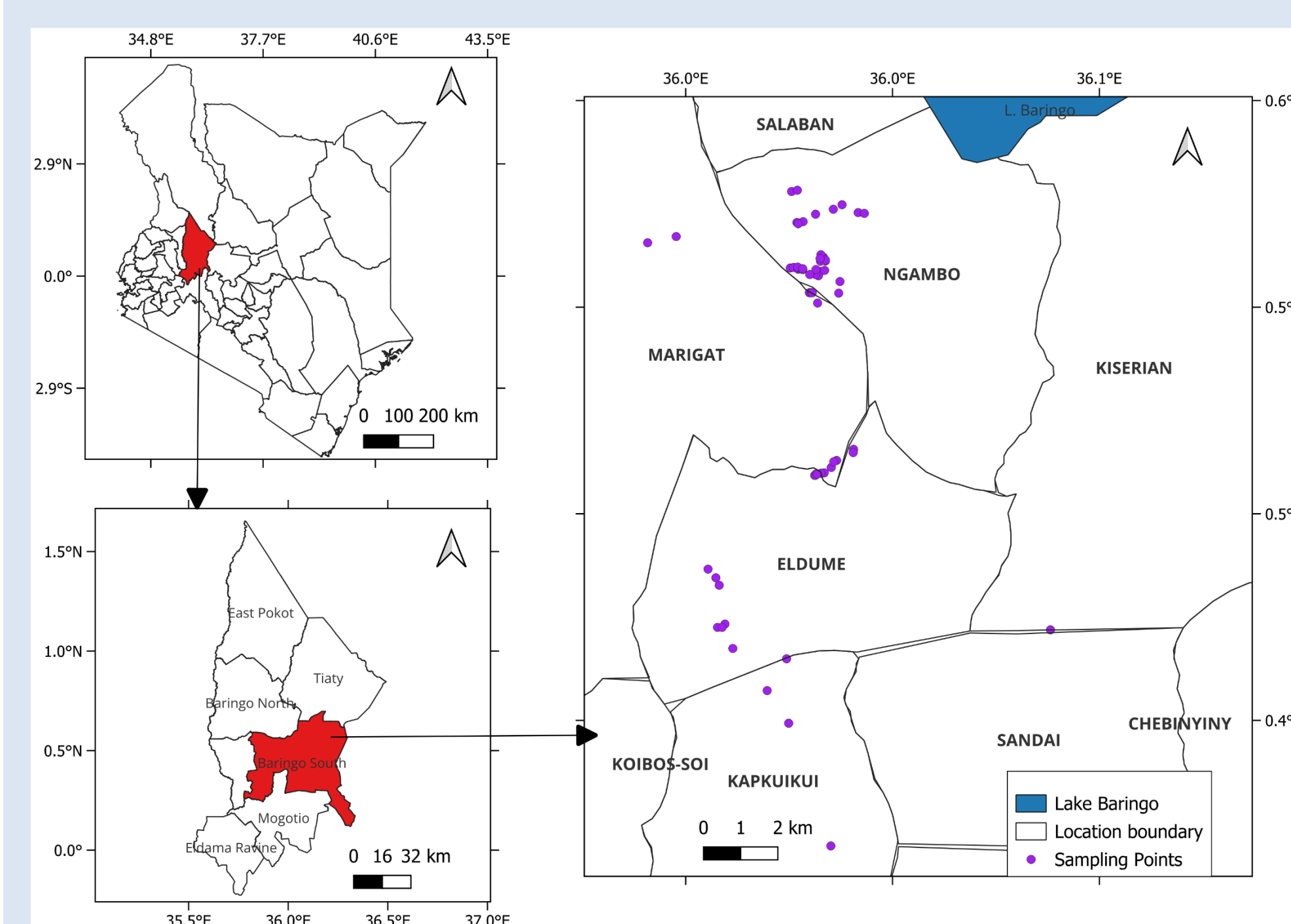
- The Kenyan Rift Valley is undergoing a significant change in land use
- Land users are transitioning from semi-nomadic pastoralism to agro-pastoralism
- There is a rise in new land systems and intensified agricultural production
- Land system transition is linked to the presence of invasive *Parthenium hysterophorus*



## Results: Recent change of practices



## Study Area



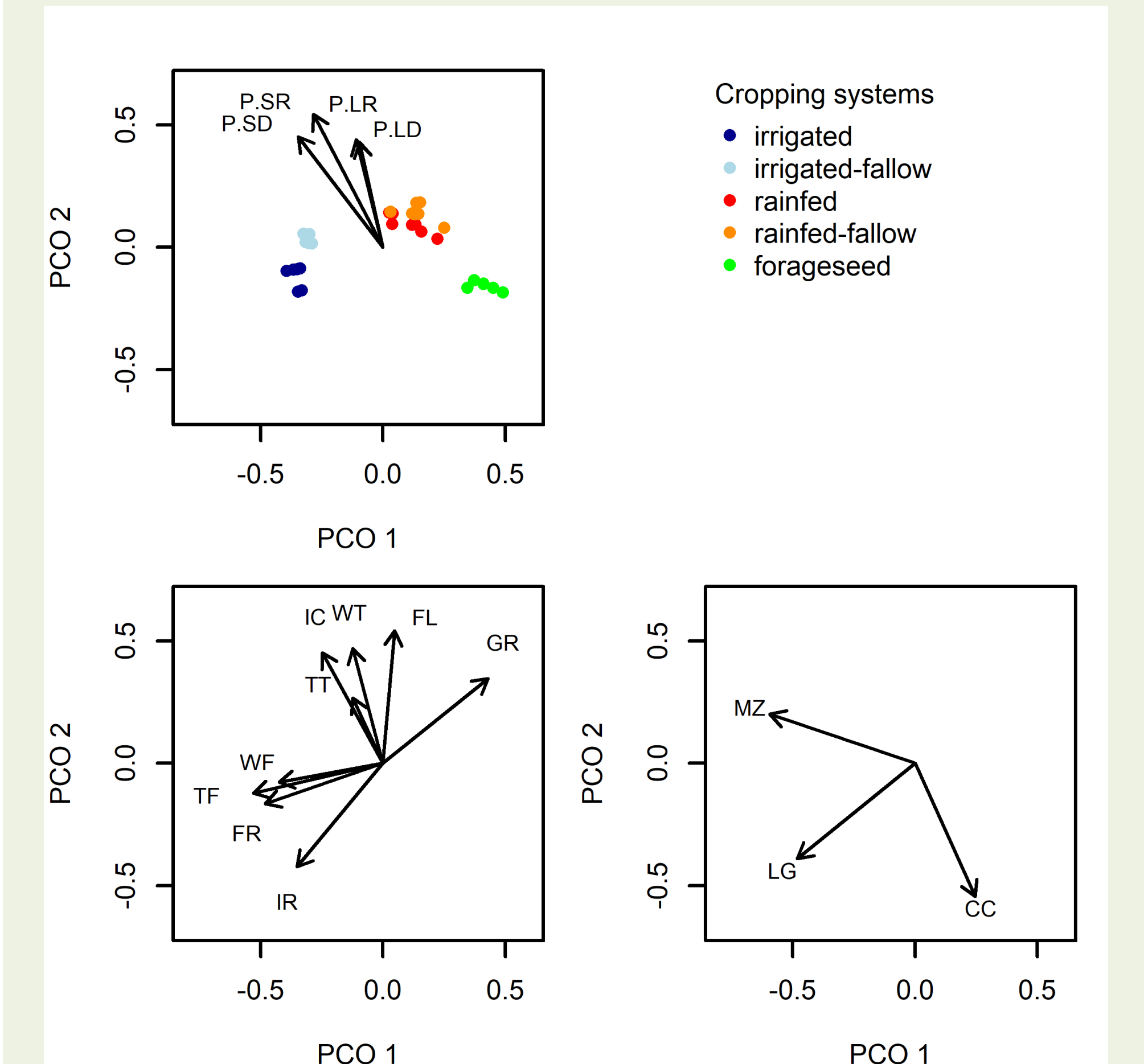
- Baringo County, Kenya
- Total annual rainfall is 500-700 mm
- The annual mean temperature ranges from 12 to 25 °C
- Soil types are clay loam Fluvisol soils

## Key Findings

- We identified key land use systems (five cropping systems + rangeland)
- There is an increased adoption of yield-enhancing, labor-saving, and risk-reducing practices in crop production
- Parthenium* occurred in all land systems except forage seed production systems
- Parthenium* abundance correlated with agronomic practices
- Specifically favored by combination of disturbance and fallow periods

## Results:

### Dominant Land use systems and *Parthenium*



## Methods

- Cross-sectional field survey to identify dominant land systems
- Household survey involving 67 farmers on change in agronomic practices in the past (2018) and present (2023)
- Parthenium* density measurement within six land systems, across 50 farms
- Sampling was done in the wet and dry seasons in 2023

## Results: *Parthenium* invasion

